

**The Book of Hebrews
Session Four
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Approximately 75% of the Law of Moses deals with 1) the priesthood, 2) sacrifices and 3) the tabernacle.

The New Testament High Priest is Jesus Christ, the Son of God (Hebrews 4:14)

Chapter Five

Verse 1 – “taken from among men” – Jesus Christ has been emphatically declared to be a man. Hebrews 2:14-18; 4:15.

“ordained for men” – on behalf of men; the priest represents men before God.

“gifts”- in general “sacrifices” – blood offerings

Verse 2 - “compassion” – moderate and tender judgement.

Exodus 28:29,30,38 – the high priest was to have the judgement of the children of Israel upon his heart and before his eyes continually.

“ignorant” – sins of ignorance Numbers 15:22-31.

“out of the way”- seduced, deceived.

“compassed” – completely encircled. Man’s sin nature.

Verse 3 – “for himself” because the Old Testament high priest was a sinful man.

Jesus Christ is “without sin” Hebrews 4:14.

Verse 4 – Aaron was called of God: Exodus 28:1

Verse 5 – “Thou art my son, today have I begotten thee.” Two uses of begotten: 1) the begetting of Jesus Christ by God with Mary, i. e. “God’s only begotten son” and 2) begotten by resurrection as used here, i.e. “the first begotten from the dead.”

Psalms 2:7, Romans 8:29, Colossians 1:15,18; Revelation 1:5, Acts 13:33-37.

God’s Promise to His son: that He would raise him from the dead

John 10:17,18, Luke 9:22,13:32,18:33.

Hebrews 7:15-17 – Jesus made a priest forever by the power of an endless life.

Verse 6 – quoted from Psalm 110:4 – “sworn and will not repent” – God’s oath.

Hebrew 7:21. Also here, 5:10;6:20;7:10,11,17.

Genesis 14:17-20 – Melchizedek and Abram.

Jesus Christ the High Priest is Superior to Aaron and the Levitical Priesthood

Verse 7 – Jesus Christ in the garden of Gethsemane: Luke 22:39-47. He learned of his mission.

Verse 8 – “learned” not by trial and error! But he learned from the Scriptures and by the spirit the specifics of his Father’s will to accomplish our redemption.

“obedience” – to listen attentively and then carry out the counsel or command of another. The root of the word means “to hear.” Romans 10:17.

Verse 9 – “perfect” – completed; consummated; the full end to which it is intended – by the resurrection. “author” – the causer of our eternal salvation. “obey him” by confessing him as lord and believing God raised him from the dead.

Verse 10 – Melchizedek was king and high priest. Zechariah 6:13 – the priest upon his throne.

Verse 11 – “Of whom” refers to Jesus Christ, the high priest after the order of Melchizedek. “hard to be uttered” difficult to explain not because of the writers inability but because of the hearers inability to receive. “are” – become. They weren’t that way previously. “dull” – slow, sluggish, literally “no push” “hearing” precedes believing and obedience

Verse 12 – “ought to be teachers” – remember the early Church at Jerusalem, Judea and Samaria. “teach” – a continuous process which requires much repetition “principles” – rudimentary ideas “oracles” – Divine utterances (Romans 3:2; Acts 7:38) “milk” – baby food “strong” – solid “meat” – food in general

Verse 13 – “unskilful” – hath little or no experience “babe” – immature, as opposed to mature (“perfect” in I Corinthians 2:6)

Verse 14 – “full age” – fully mature “reason of use” – we have to utilize the Word and the spirit! “senses” – the spiritual senses “discern” – used in I Corinthians 12:10 referring to the manifestation of discerning of spirits. Ephesians 4:13-15.

